

RULER IS UNPOPULAR

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Leads an Unhappy Life.

TWENTY YEARS ON THRONE

Court at Sofia Ignored by Others and King is an Outcast as Far as European Royalty is Concerned—Stambuloff, Greatest Statesman of the Nation, is Assassinated.

Sofia, Sept. 21.—Prince Ferdinand has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Bulgaria. There were plenty of fetes in the city, but it is doubtful if the prince or people entered into their spirit, for the prince is most unpopular, and if the truth be conceded, most unhappy. This black sheep in the old European royalty has few friends; his own people are against him, and he lives in terror of assassination.

The youngest son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the good Princess Clementine of Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe, he was born in 1861. He was an officer in the Austrian army, when, in 1887, Prince Alexander of Battenberg abdicated and Ferdinand was offered the position of successor, which he promptly accepted. It was to Stambuloff, the greatest statesman Bulgaria ever had, that he owed his elevation. It was Stambuloff who calmed the angry storm of anarchy, who turned the tide of revolution and restored order in Bulgaria—the fighting pit of Europe—and placed the weak prince on his throne.

Prince an Ingrate.

To Stambuloff Ferdinand owed everything, and he repaid his debt with base ingratitude. In 1895 Stambuloff was shamefully murdered on the streets of Sofia. The murderers were known, as were those of Alexander of Serbia; there were no arrests; the crime was unpunished, for it was known that the foot-steps of investigation could logically stop only at the very throne itself.

Francis Joseph of Austria announced that never again could Ferdinand darken the doorway of his court, and, despite the prince's appeals and implorings, the Emperor has never admitted him.

Ferdinand married Princess Louise of Bourbon-Palma, and in the marriage contract solemnly promised that their children should be brought up Catholics.

Ferdinand was and is a Roman Catholic, and so was his bride; but his idea was that his children should be brought up as orthodox Greeks, in order that they might be more in touch with the religious sentiment of the Bulgarian people, and he proposed to insert a clause in the marriage contract to this effect.

Princess Marie Louise, however, was a devout Catholic, and utterly refused to consider the match unless Prince Ferdinand gave her a solemn pledge that their children should be Roman Catholics. The Pope, too, intervened, and said that he would not sanction a marriage in which one of the conditions was the education of the children from the Roman church, and in consequence of the pressure brought to bear on him, Prince Ferdinand gave the required pledge that he would abandon the idea of having his children brought up as Orthodox Greeks.

Breeds His Solemn Pledge.

His eldest son, Prince Boris, was born in 1894, and was baptized as a Roman Catholic by a Roman Catholic priest. Two years later Prince Ferdinand suddenly announced his intention of having Prince Boris converted to the Orthodox Greek faith, and the ceremony of conversion was performed with much pomp and ceremony in the cathedral at Sofia. The entreaties of his wife to remember and respect his solemn pledge to her, and the stern reminder of the Pope that he would henceforth be an outcast from the Roman fold, failed to move Ferdinand. He desired to obtain favor with his people, and little two-year-old Boris was given over to the Orthodox Greek Church for this purpose. The perversion of her boy was a terrible blow to Princess Marie Louise, and she never recovered from it. Henceforth she was an unhappy woman, and her early death, after six years of wedded life, during which she endured many slights and cruelties from Ferdinand, was a welcome relief from worldly sorrows.

Tries to Be King.

Some years ago, shortly after his recognition by the present Czar as reigning prince of Bulgaria, he was on the point of proclaiming himself King of Bulgaria, and would undoubtedly have done so had not Russia vetoed his project in deference to the susceptibilities of the Sublime Porte. The veto was a disagreeable surprise to Prince Ferdinand, who so little expected it that he had caused one of the leading painters at Munich to design a king's crown, the design taking the form of a mere pen or pencil sketch, but of a full-fledged oil painting, at a cost of \$1,000.

COUNTLESS AND PEASANT FLEE.

Hungarian Girl Now Lives in Hut Near Her Father's Estate.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—A romantic story of the elopement of an eighteen-year-old Hungarian countess with a peasant seven years her senior comes from a village in Transylvania, Hungary.

The girl, who is the Countess Henrietta Kongsch, daughter of Count Edward Kongsch, is now living with her lover, Johann Andressk, in a hut adjoining her father's estate.

The couple told the representative of a Budapest newspaper that they first met six years ago, when Andressk rescued the countess from a ditch after a carriage accident.

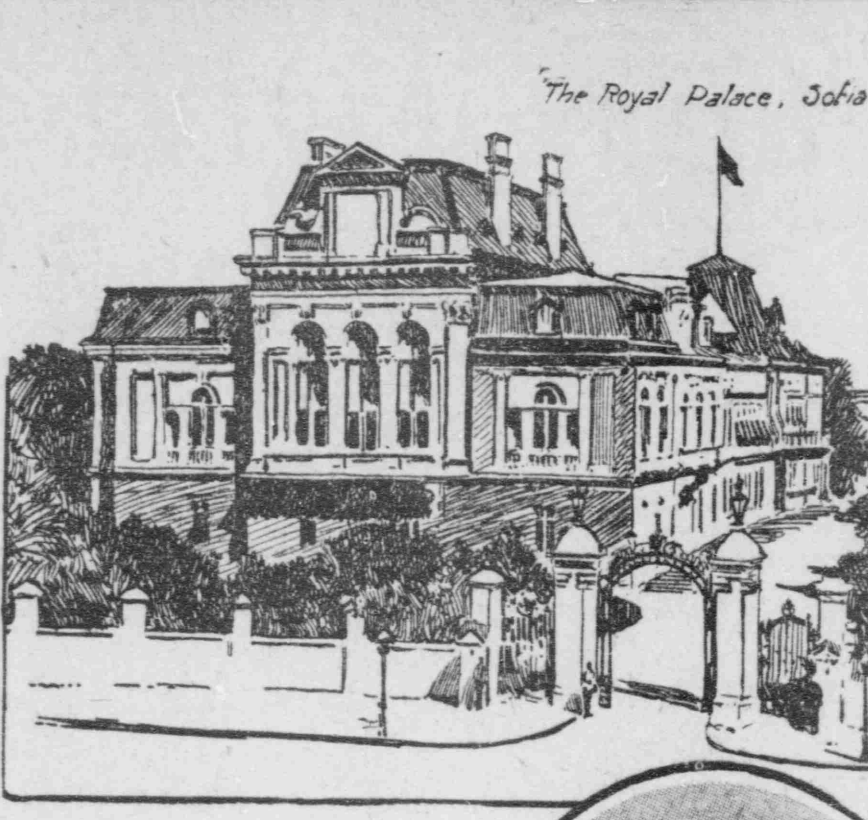
The couple met frequently, and finally fell in love. Two years ago the countess' family discovered the attachment, and the girl was sent away to school for a time, while Andressk went into the army.

When he completed his term of military service and returned to the village the clandestine meetings between the lovers were renewed.

At last they decided to elope. Andressk brought a ladder to the countess' residence one night and placed it against her bedroom window. She managed to escape without alarming the household, and the couple went to Andressk's home.

The countess' family tried to force her to return, and even sent gendarmes to Andressk's cottage, but she refused to leave her lover, and declared that she would marry him when she came home. Her father then wrote her a letter formally disowning her.

October 8, 1907. Remember the date.



The Royal Palace, Sofia

LUNCH ABOVE CLOUDS

Latest Alpine Fad Is to Dine on the Mountains.

ITALIANS GUESTS OF PRINCE

Rendezvous at a Point 7,575 Feet Above the Sea Level, Where Those Present Gather Flowers—Chicagoans Entertain on Top of the Brevent, 8,285 Feet Up the Mountains.

Geneva, Sept. 21.—"Alpine" lunch and dinner parties above the clouds are the latest fashionable craze in Switzerland.

A rendezvous is given at an Alpine hotel, which is generally reached by funicular carriages or on foot, and if the weather is fine the function becomes an al fresco affair in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Prince Pils of Savoy, recently gave an "Alpine" lunch in honor of Prince and Princess Nicola, of Greece, at the Bernina Hospice, 7,575 feet high, overlooking St. Moritz. Among the fashionable guests present were the Duke and Duchess de Terranova, Prince and Princess de Trubia, Countess Serriest, Countess Costa, and Viscount Benheim.

In the afternoon the guests collected flowers on the mountains or spent the time wandering in the forests.

Many similar functions have been held this summer in the higher Alpine resorts. Last week Mr. and Mrs. H. Murray, of Chicago, entertained a party of friends on the top of the Brevent, 8,285 feet above Chamouix, each guest receiving a bunch of edelweiss as a souvenir. Alpine parties have also been given this season on the Pilatus Rochers de Naye, Brienz Rothwald, and Gornegrat.

All these mountains have hotels or restaurants on their summits; but owing to the fact that everything has to be carried up from the valley by the funicular railway or porters, Alpine lunches are rather expensive affairs.

BURNS AND SHOOT HUSBAND

Woman Near Paris Makes Sure of Her Victim's Death.

Neighbors Defend Character of Dr. Bassagee and Say Wife's Charges Are Unfounded.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A tragic and dramatic story was unfolded to-day at Andre Assizes, when Mme. Bassagee, a young woman, was charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. Bassagee.

For ten years of their wedded life the couple had lived happily and together, but when they removed to another part of the district, and prosperity began to shine upon her husband, Mme. Bassagee's attitude completely changed, and she became unreasonably jealous of him.

On July 23 last, while he was in bed and came to the bedside and burned him slightly with a tannin.

A violent scene followed, and finally the doctor seized a revolver, whereupon Mme. Bassagee rushed out of the house and returned with a quantity of sulphuric acid, which she threw at her husband, burning him severely.

In an agony of torture the victim jumped out of bed and ran down to the kitchen in search of water.

Mme. Bassagee then discharged her revolver at him, and he fled to his room. His wife waited for him, revolver in hand, and when he passed to his dressing room she fired again, and her husband fell dead.

He was greatly esteemed, and no justification is said to exist to justify his wife's suspicious of infidelity.

CHINESE REBELS REPULSED.

Assaults Driven Off After Sealing Walls of Yo-Chow.

Hongkong, Sept. 21.—The Imperial troops have repulsed an attack made on the city of Yo-Chow, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, Province of Hu-Nan, by 2,000 rebels. The rebels stormed the city and scaled the walls, but after some sharp fighting were driven off.

The disaffection in the Kuki-Chow district is spreading, and the inhabitants of the Kwang-Si border are joining the movement to obtain redress for the grievances complained of, including the increased taxation and high prices charged for foodstuffs.

SNOWSTORM IN THE ALPS.

Water Makes Appearance and Heavy Falls of Snow Are Reported.

Geneva, Sept. 21.—We had the first touch of winter in the Alps last night. Snow fell in most districts above 5,000 feet, the heaviest fall being registered on the Santa Mountain, which was covered to the depth of nearly eight inches.

On the Alps in the cantons of Valais and Grisons snow fell heavily above the height of 6,000 feet.

At the Alpine resorts the weather is cold, but delightful for climbing, and much rain has fallen in the valleys in the last three days.

PLAN UNITY IN CHINA

Distinction of Manchus and Chinese to Be Removed.

COMET ALARMS MINISTRY

Council of Empire Believes These Celestial Tramps Presage Revolution in the Country—Methods for Amalgamation of the Two Races Are Discussed in Great Detail.

Peking, Sept. 21.—With the arrival here of Yuan Shih-kai an unusual series of deliberations with regard to the condition of the empire began yesterday. The Emperor has assembled the most influential advisers of the imperial family.

As the government fears that the Chinese are endeavoring to overthrow the Manchus, and as the recent devices adopted to remove the distinction between Chinese and Manchus have failed, the throne contemplates the amalgamation of the two races.

Methods to Be Adopted.

With this end in view, it recently asked for suggestions as to how this would be possible, and a scheme based on the replies is now ready for promulgation. The main points are:

1. The disbandment of the Manchu Banner troops, the abolition of their pensions and the placing of their officers in the regular army.
2. The daughters of upper-class Chinese are to be eligible for marriage into the imperial family. This promises a future Chinese-Manchu emperor.
3. Chinese females shall no longer be permitted to bind their feet. This will remove the difference in appearance between them and the Manchu women.
4. Manchus are to be required to take surnames, like Chinese.

The government hopes that in a decade all racial distinctions will be wiped out.

Comet Creates Alarm.

The recent comet was the subject of anxious discussion at yesterday's council, and the court is disturbed because it is universally believed in China that comets presage revolution.

The emperor's danger is falling rapidly. Her majesty has had two apoplectic strokes within the last two years, and her strength is visibly lessening.

She, however, contemplates widespread changes in the metropolitan government, and proposes to change the grand secretariat, which has been destitute of power since the time of the Ming dynasty, into a modern cabinet, and rescue the throne from promiscuous advisers.

TORTURES FOWL TO GET PRIZE.

Poultry Breeder Sent to Prison for His Treatment of Birds.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—At Sonneberg a well-known poultry breeder named Morgenroth was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for having inflicted terrible suffering on a number of fowls exhibited by him at the recent great German poultry show held in that town.

Morgenroth hoped to secure first prize in the highest classes with his birds, but the feathers of a number of cocks were not in accordance with the regulations governing the exhibits in those classes. He accordingly plucked the birds, and having procured a sufficient quantity of the correct feathers, fastened them skilfully to the flesh of the fowls with pins.

In order to keep the tail feathers of other cocks in an upright position, Morgenroth attached to them wire clamps, driven into the flesh of the birds.

His exhibits made a striking show, and the judging committee was on the point of awarding him the coveted prizes when the frauds were discovered.

So indignant were the judges that they gave Morgenroth a severe thrashing before handing him over to the police.

SULTAN ARRANGED REBELLION.

Got Brother to Take Up Arms in Order to Subdue Tribesmen.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Belair publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid saying that according to Spanish advice received from Mogador, the rebellion of Mulai Hafid was arranged between him and Abdel Aziz, the Sultan, his brother, in order to deceive Europe and facilitate the repression of the rebellious tribesmen.

Abdel Aziz, who is without children, has agreed that the Mulai Hafid's vice royalty in the south be elevated into a sultanate, in order to give him more power to control the southern tribes, and that Mulai Hafid shall succeed him as Emperor when he dies.



Late Princess of Bulgaria



Prince of Bulgaria

BERLIN BOYS CHEER PRINCE

Heir to German Throne Stands Person Grata with Lads in School.

Gets Great Ovation When He Stops to Chat with Little Fellows About Their Studies.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Kaiser to-day held a parade of the guards on the Tempelhofer Feld. The weather was beautiful, and the school children, who had a holiday, with crowds of other sightseers, thronged the streets between the parade ground and the castle.

His Majesty, who looked extremely well and in the best of humor, was cheered loudly on his way from the Schloss, at the head of the color company. The Emperor, in consequence of his recent accident, was prevented from being present, but the Crown Prince and the Kaiser's four other military sons were at the parade.

The Crown Prince seems to be the special favorite of the Berlin schoolboys. On his way from the Schloss he was met by a band of juveniles, cheering wildly. He stopped and spoke to them, asking them familiar questions about school, and then rode on, the lads noisily demonstrating in his rear. As he progressed through the city the crowd of boys increased to 600 strong, and the noise they made may be imagined.

LEAFY CEMETERY FOR MUNICH

Idyllic Character of Its Environment to Be Rigidly Preserved.

No Marble Will Be Permitted, but Wooden Crosses and Blocks of Stone to Be Used.

Munich, Sept. 21.—Munich is to have one of the most beautiful graveyards in Germany. The city has purchased about 200 acres of romantic forest land about five miles from its borders, which will be used as a cemetery. It will be the first forest graveyard in Germany, and is to be so used that its idyllic character will be preserved.

Orderly disorder will be the rule in marking out the graves, and care will be taken that even in the matter of monuments and gravestones nothing will appear to disturb the rustic beauty of the landscape. White marble, for example, is not to be used. Preference is to be given to wooden crosses or to rough blocks of stone. There are to be plenty of flowers, but not in ordered beds and rows, as in most graveyards. They are to be planted in such wise as to imitate the wildness and freedom of nature. The new cemetery is rich in springs, which are to be led in meandering streams through the woods or turned into cunningly devised fountains.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE AND HIS FUTURE BRIDE.

This photograph of Prince George of Greece and his betrothed has just been published. The forthcoming marriage of the prince to Princess Marie Bonaparte raises the Bonaparte family once again to royal rank. The princess is the daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte (by Marie Blanc, the Monte Carlo millionaire's daughter), the granddaughter of Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the great granddaughter of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who died in 1846, and was Napoleon's younger brother. Prince George, who is the second son of the King of Greece, and a nephew of Queen Alexandra, was born in 1869, and is thirteen years older than the princess.

RAPID WORK IN RAND

Natives in Transvaal Fast Becoming Civilized.

LAND MADE MORE PRODUCTIVE

Use of Plow Instead of Hoe Becoming Common—Women No Longer Do All the Work in Fields—Whites Often Found Employed by Blacks in the Manual Labor.

Johannesburg, Sept. 21.—Many extraordinary facts regarding the position of the natives in the Transvaal are given in a series of reports just issued by the Transvaal Land Owners' Association.

The reports are made by special commissioners sent out by the association. In one the writer says:

"It has become quite a common practice for white men to plow land for natives. The latter pay the former so much per acre."

"A decided advance is noticeable among the natives as regards their method of cultivation. In former years most of their land was tilled by women, who used the hoe, practically their only implement of agriculture, whereas at present it is quite common to see the men cultivating with plows drawn by either oxen or donkeys."

Approaching Civilization.

Another of the commissioners writes: "The rapid strides the natives are making toward civilization and the eagerness they display in endeavoring to learn to read and write have of late become very marked. I regret to have to say it, but it appears to me that the native children, as regards education, are comparatively advancing more rapidly than the children of the poorer whites in the outlying districts."

"I find that on most of the studs visited a large number of boys are away at work. In fact, in some studs I found only the women and old men, all the younger men being away," writes another commissioner.

"From conversation with the natives, they all state their willingness to work, but, as formerly stated in my report, not underground. They also strongly object to being recruited, as they, without exception, all state that they have been cheated by labor agents to such an extent that they prefer to go and look for work by themselves, as then they will know exactly what work they will have to do, and what the remuneration will be."

Price of a Second Wife.

Dealing with the native but tax, the same writer says: "I note that government no longer charges a native anything more than \$10 extra for the second wife. By this I mean that a native with four wives pays the same as a native with two. Until recently this, of course, was different. He had to pay for every wife above one."

With regard to agriculture, it is pointed out that the first sowing of the winter crop of maize has been destroyed by locusts, which has necessitated a late second sowing. Unfortunately, a number of farmers of the Bujwoner class have been unable to purchase a second supply of seed.

Owing to immunity from horse sickness by inoculation, mules are increasing, and are now generally used for transport purposes, replacing donkeys, which were largely used after the war.

This season the game generally has increased. This is especially the case with koodoo, steinbuck, pheasant, and guinea fowl.

Wild dogs are increasing, and complaints are constantly being made, particularly from natives, of losses of goats and sheep killed by these animals.

FINDS WAY TO PRISON.

Salvation Army Laid Matlines Picture to Get Free Lodging.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A French Salvation Army girl named Valentine Cantrel has achieved fame in an extraordinary fashion.

Having grown tired of work, it occurred to her that there was only one way to be boarded and lodged without undue exertion, and that was to get into prison.

So Valentine came to Paris and yesterday afternoon paid a visit to the Louvre museum. She watched her opportunity, and when no one was looking drew a pair of scissors from her pocket and mutilated a fine picture by Ingres, called "The Sistine Chapel."

In this magnificent picture she stabbed out the eyes of the Pope, a cardinal, and two other ecclesiastics. Then she went to the nearest police station and gave herself up.

This is the third time within the last few months that pictures in the Louvre have been damaged. A meeting of the responsible authorities was held to-day, and it has been decided to place a greater distance between the public and the pictures, and to set more men to look after them.

JAPAN IS STRIKING BACK.

Foreigners Forbidden from Competing with Japanese.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the London Times from Peking to-day says that the labor troubles at Yansu are being followed with much interest in the far East, where an analogous problem has now arisen between China and Japan.

A Japanese imperial ordinance, No. 352, of July 27, 1896, rigorously forbids all foreigners, whether European, American, or Chinese, from working in Japan as laborers in agriculture, fishing, mining, manufacturing, and other classes of industry outside the narrow residential settlements defined in former treaties, except by special permission of the local authorities.

The dispatch adds: "Such permission, we are informed, is never given. Article five of the ordinance provides that any Chinese working without the necessary permission are liable to expulsion from Japan. Considerable numbers of Chinese laborers were recently introduced, to work on the government railways of Japan, by certain Japanese contractors, who had not previously obtained this necessary permission."

ITALIAN RIOTERS CONVICTED.

Jury Had 2,453 Questions to Decide in Giving Verdict.

Rome, Sept. 21.—Another big Sardinian trial, which has occupied the Cagliari Assize Court since June 17, was concluded yesterday, with the condemnation of fifty-four out of eighty-seven prisoners concerned in the tramway riots of May, 1896, in which all the locomotives, rolling stock, stations, and other property of the local company were destroyed, the damage exceeding \$400,000.

When the unfortunate jurymen retired the judges handed them 2,453 questions for solution. The twelve martyrs accomplished this feat while locked up for three nights.

FIND CUSTOMS FRAUD

Police Arrest Head of Big Paris Exporting Firm.

FALSE DECLARATIONS MADE

Inspector of Customs Department Discovers Systematic Cheating, but Senior Partner Claims Error Was Made by Clerk, and That It Was Only for About \$1,000.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A sensation has been caused in commercial circles by the arrest of the senior partner of a large firm of goods transportation agents, who, together with one of his clerks and a customs inspector, is charged with defrauding the customs authorities of sums variously estimated at from \$125,000 to \$200,000. The controllers of customs had long noticed a number of irregularities in the books of the St. Lazare terminus office, through which all goods coming from England and America via Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, &c., passed, and, after having unsuccessfully tried to detect the culprits, they placed the matter in the hands of the public prosecutor.

Investigation Is Made.

A magistrate was appointed to carry out a thorough investigation, and he very soon came to the conclusion that one of the inspectors, named Bulaire, was on suspiciously friendly terms with a clerk from the firm of Mory & Co., whose duty it was to pass the goods consigned to him through the customs. After careful watching, it was found that many cases of goods left the customs house without paying at all, and that false declarations were made and accepted.

Cases containing bottles of essence of roses, on which a heavy duty is levied, were passed as something very inexpensive. In the same way cases weighing a hundredweight were declared as weighing fifty-six pounds only. An examination of the books of the firm was made, and, as the result, M. Mory (the senior partner), the clerk, and the customs inspector were all arrested.

M. Mory denied all knowledge of the misappropriation, which, he claims, only amounts to about \$1,000. He says that it is absurd to suppose that a firm which pays \$125,000 a month to the customs would think of stealing such a small sum.

DIE IN MIMIC WARFARE.

Austrian Soldiers Fall Prostrate in Line of March at Maneuvers.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—Much excitement has been caused in Lower Austria by reports that during the present army maneuvers a large number of men have been prostrated and that numerous cases have ended fatally.

During a forced march in the mountains in great heat, at the end of last week, in Carinthia, two regiments of the line, one militia regiment, and a rifle battalion, have several hundred men on the sick list. They were mostly reservists. Seven are said to have died of heart disease. In a march over Radlberg a Bosnian soldier, who has not yet been discovered, fired a live cartridge, killing a lieutenant on the spot.

From Wiener Neustadt three cases of death are reported, and 20 men are sick. It is feared that the men who report themselves sick are accused of malingering and threatened with punishment. The officers in some cases refused to listen to the recommendations of the doctors and allow a rest.

Although it is officially stated that nothing is known of deaths among the men, there is every reason to believe that the main facts are correct. The official statement has by no means calmed the prevalent excitement.

CHOLERA SPREADS IN RUSSIA.

More Than 4,500 Cases So Far and 2,320 Are Fatal.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Up to the present, 4,512 cases of cholera have been reported in the affected districts in Russia. Of this number, 2,320 were fatal.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says that the provinces in which cholera is making rapid progress are, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Astrakhan, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Bakou, Viatka, Tchernigov, Perm, and Vladivmir.